
Joint Release

**Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
National Credit Union Administration
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Office of Thrift Supervision
Securities and Exchange Commission**

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**Subject: Guidance on Obtaining and Retaining Beneficial Ownership
Information**

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), along with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, are issuing this guidance, in consultation with staff of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, to clarify and consolidate existing regulatory expectations for obtaining beneficial ownership information for certain accounts and customer relationships. Information on beneficial ownership in account relationships provides another tool for financial institutions to better understand and address money laundering and terrorist financing risks, protect themselves from criminal activity, and assist law enforcement with investigations and prosecutions.

Background

The cornerstone of a strong Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering (BSA/AML) compliance program is the adoption and implementation of internal controls, which include comprehensive customer due diligence (CDD) policies, procedures, and processes for all customers, particularly those that present a high risk for money laundering or terrorist financing.¹ The requirement that a financial institution know its customers, and the risks presented by its customers, is basic and fundamental to the development and implementation of an effective BSA/AML compliance program. Specifically, conducting appropriate CDD assists an institution in identifying, detecting, and evaluating unusual or suspicious activity.

In general, a financial institution's CDD processes should be commensurate with its BSA/AML risk, with particular focus on high risk customers. CDD processes should be developed to identify customers who pose heightened money laundering or terrorist

¹ This guidance does not alter or supersede previously issued regulations, rulings, or guidance related to Customer Identification Program (CIP) requirements.

financing risks, and should be enhanced in accordance with the institution's assessment of those risks.

Heightened risks can arise with respect to beneficial owners of accounts because nominal account holders can enable individuals and business entities to conceal the identity of the true owner of assets or property derived from or associated with criminal activity. Moreover, criminals, money launderers, tax evaders, and terrorists may exploit the privacy and confidentiality surrounding some business entities, including shell companies and other vehicles designed to conceal the nature and purpose of illicit transactions and the identities of the persons associated with them. Consequently, identifying the beneficial owner(s) of some legal entities may be challenging, as the characteristics of these entities often effectively shield the legal identity of the owner. However, such identification may be important in detecting suspicious activity and in providing useful information to law enforcement.

A financial institution may consider implementing these policies and procedures on an enterprise-wide basis. This may include sharing or obtaining beneficial ownership information across business lines, separate legal entities within an enterprise, and affiliated support units. To encourage cost effectiveness, enhance efficiency, and increase availability of potentially relevant information, AML staff may find it useful to cross-check for beneficial ownership information in data systems maintained within the financial institution for other purposes, such as credit underwriting, marketing, or fraud detection.

Customer Due Diligence

As part of an institution's BSA/AML compliance program, a financial institution should establish and maintain CDD procedures that are reasonably designed to identify and verify the identity of beneficial owners² of an account, as appropriate, based on the institution's evaluation of risk pertaining to an account.³

For example, CDD procedures may include the following:

² The definition of a "beneficial owner" under FinCEN's regulations specific to due diligence programs for private banking accounts and for correspondent accounts for foreign financial institutions is the individual(s) who have a level of control over, or entitlement to, the funds or assets in the account that, as a practical matter, enables the individual(s), directly or indirectly, to control, manage, or direct the account. The ability to fund the account or the entitlement to the funds of the account alone, however, without any corresponding authority to control, manage, or direct the account (such as in the case of a minor child beneficiary), does not cause the individual to be a beneficial owner. This definition may be useful for purposes of this guidance. *See, e.g.*, 31 CFR 103.175(b).

³ The final rules implementing Section 326 of the USA PATRIOT Act similarly provide that, based on a financial institution's risk assessment of a new account opened by a customer that is not an individual, a financial institution may need to take additional steps to verify the identity of the customer by seeking information about individuals with ownership or control over the account, including signatories. *See, e.g.*, 31 CFR 103.121(b)(2)(ii)(C). In addition, a financial institution may need to look through the account in connection with customer due diligence procedures required under other provisions of its BSA compliance program.

- Determining whether the customer is acting as an agent for or on behalf of another, and if so, obtaining information regarding the capacity in which and on whose behalf the customer is acting.
- Where the customer is a legal entity that is not publicly traded in the United States, such as an unincorporated association, a private investment company (PIC), trust or foundation, obtaining information about the structure or ownership of the entity so as to allow the institution to determine whether the account poses heightened risk.
- Where the customer is a trustee, obtaining information about the trust structure to allow the institution to establish a reasonable understanding of the trust structure and to determine the provider of funds and any persons or entities that have control over the funds or have the power to remove the trustees.

With respect to accounts that have been identified by an institution’s CDD procedures as posing a heightened risk, these accounts should be subjected to enhanced due diligence (EDD) that is reasonably designed to enable compliance with the requirements of the BSA. This may include steps, in accordance with the level of risk presented, to identify and verify beneficial owners, to reasonably understand the sources and uses of funds in the account, and to reasonably understand the relationship between the customer and the beneficial owner.

Certain trusts, corporate entities, shell entities,⁴ and PICs are examples of customers that may pose heightened risk. In addition, FinCEN rules establish particular due diligence requirements concerning beneficial owners in the areas of private banking and foreign correspondent accounts.

In addition, CDD and EDD information should be used for monitoring purposes and to determine whether there are discrepancies between information obtained regarding the account’s intended purpose and expected account activity and the actual sources of funds and uses of the account.

Private Banking⁵

Under FinCEN’s regulations, a “covered financial institution”⁶ must establish and maintain a due diligence program that includes policies, procedures, and controls

⁴ http://www.fincen.gov/statutes_regs/guidance/pdf/AdvisoryOnShells_FINAL.pdf

⁵ A “private banking account” is defined in 31 CFR 103.175(o), as an account (or any combination of accounts) maintained at a covered financial institution that: (1) requires a minimum aggregate deposit of funds or other assets of not less than \$1,000,000; (2) is established on behalf of or for the benefit of one or more non-U.S. persons who are direct or beneficial owners of the account; and (3) is assigned to, or is administered or managed by, in whole or in part, an officer, employee, or agent of a covered financial institution acting as a liaison between the covered financial institution and the direct or beneficial owner of the account. Private banking accounts that do not fit within this definition should be subject to the general CDD procedures, including, as appropriate, EDD procedures discussed above.

⁶ 31 CFR 103.175(f)(1).

reasonably designed to detect and report known or suspected money laundering or suspicious activity conducted through or involving private banking accounts. This requirement applies to private banking accounts established, maintained, administered, or managed in the United States.⁷ The regulation currently covers private banking accounts at depository institutions, securities broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and introducing brokers in commodities, and mutual funds.

Among other actions, as part of their due diligence program, institutions that offer private banking services must take reasonable steps to ascertain the source(s) of the customer's wealth and the anticipated activity of the account, as well as potentially take into account the geographic location, the customer's corporate structure, and public information.⁸ Moreover, reasonable steps must be taken to identify nominal and beneficial owners of private banking accounts.⁹ Obtaining beneficial ownership information concerning the types of accounts listed above may require the application of EDD procedures.

Special rules apply for senior foreign political figures.¹⁰ A review of private banking account relationships is required in part to determine whether the nominal or beneficial owners are senior foreign political figures. Covered financial institutions should establish policies, procedures, and controls that include reasonable steps to ascertain the status of a nominal or beneficial owner as a senior foreign political figure. This may include obtaining information on employment status and sources of income, as well as consulting news sources and checking references where appropriate.¹¹ Accounts for senior foreign political figures require, in all instances, EDD that is reasonably designed to detect and report transactions that may involve the proceeds of foreign corruption.¹²

With regard to private banking accounts, a covered financial institution's failure to take reasonable steps to identify the nominal and beneficial owners of an account generally would be viewed as a violation of the requirements of 31 CFR 103.178.

Foreign Correspondent Accounts

FinCEN's regulations also require covered financial institutions¹³ to establish a due diligence program that includes appropriate, specific, risk-based, and, where necessary,

⁷ See, generally, 31 CFR 103.178.

⁸ See, 31 CFR 103.178 (b)(3) and (b)(4). See also, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) Exam Manual, Private Banking - Overview. Although the FFIEC Exam Manual is issued by the federal banking regulators regarding AML requirements applicable to banks, it contains guidance that may be of interest to securities and futures firms.

⁹ 31 CFR 103.178(b)(1).

¹⁰ A senior foreign political figure is a current or former senior official in the executive, legislative, administrative, military, or judicial branches of a foreign government (whether elected or not), senior official of a major foreign political party or a senior executive of a foreign government-owned commercial enterprise, a corporation or other entity formed by or for the benefit of such individuals, or any immediate family member or widely and publically known close associate to such individuals. 31 CFR 103.175(r).

¹¹ See, e.g., FFIEC Exam Manual, Private Banking Due Diligence Program (Non-U.S. Persons).

¹² 31 CFR 103.178 (b)(2) and (c).

¹³ 31 CFR 103.175(f)(1). The definition of covered financial institution discussed above applies to both the private banking and correspondent account regulations.

enhanced policies, procedures and controls that are reasonably designed to detect and report, on an ongoing basis, any known or suspected money laundering activity conducted through or involving any correspondent account¹⁴ established, maintained, administered, or managed in the United States for a *foreign financial institution*.¹⁵ Under these regulations, enhanced due diligence is required for correspondent accounts¹⁶ established, maintained, administered, or managed in the United States, for *foreign banks* that operate under: (1) an offshore banking license; (2) a banking license issued by a country that has been designated as non-cooperative with international anti-money laundering principles or procedures; or (3) a banking license issued by a country designated by the Secretary of the Treasury (under delegation to the Director of FinCEN, and in consultation with the Federal banking agencies, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission) as warranting special measures due to money laundering concerns.¹⁷ Enhanced due diligence is designed to be risk-based, with flexibility in its implementation to allow covered financial institutions to obtain and retain this information based on risk.

With respect to correspondent accounts for such foreign banks, a covered financial institution's risk-based EDD should obtain information, as appropriate, from the foreign bank about the identity of any person with authority to direct transactions through any correspondent account that is a payable-through account, as well as the source and beneficial owner of funds or other assets in a payable-through account. A payable-through account is a correspondent account maintained by a covered financial institution for a foreign bank by means of which the foreign bank permits its customers to engage, either directly or through a subaccount, in banking activities usual in connection with the business of banking in the United States.¹⁸ Covered financial institutions may elect to use a questionnaire or conduct a review of the transaction history for the respondent bank in collecting the information required.¹⁹

Additionally, covered financial institutions²⁰ are prohibited from opening and maintaining correspondent accounts²¹ for foreign shell banks.²² Covered financial

¹⁴ 31 CFR 103.175(d). Generally, a "correspondent account" is defined as an account established for a foreign financial institution to receive deposits from, or to make payments or other disbursements on behalf of, the foreign financial institution, or to handle other financial transactions related to such foreign financial institution. 31 CFR 103.175(d)(1).

¹⁵ 31 CFR 103.176(a).

¹⁶ For purposes of the enhanced due diligence requirements for certain foreign banks and the foreign shell bank prohibitions discussed herein, a "correspondent account" is defined as an account established for a foreign bank to receive deposits from, or to make payments or other disbursements on behalf of, the foreign bank, or to handle other financial transactions related to such foreign bank. 31 CFR 103.175(d)(1)(ii).

¹⁷ See 31 CFR 103.176(b) and(c) for the full text of this provision. Special Due Diligence Programs for Certain Foreign Accounts, 72 FR 44768-44775 (August 9, 2007).

¹⁸ See, 31 CFR 103.176(b)(1)(iii)(B).

¹⁹ "An Assessment of the Final Rule Implementing Enhanced Due Diligence Provisions for Accounts for Certain Foreign Banks, p. 4. (March 2009).

http://www.fincen.gov/news_room/rp/files/Special_Due_Diligence_Program.pdf

²⁰ For purposes of the shell bank prohibitions, a covered institution generally includes: U.S. banks, savings associations, credit unions, private bankers, and trust companies; branches and agencies of foreign banks; Edge Act corporations; and securities broker-dealers. 31 CFR 103.175(f)(2).

institutions that offer foreign correspondent accounts must take reasonable steps to ensure the account is not being used to indirectly provide banking services to foreign shell banks.²³ The covered financial institution must identify the owners²⁴ of foreign banks whose shares are not publicly traded and record the name and address of a person in the United States that is authorized to be an agent to accept service of legal process.²⁵

With regard to foreign correspondent accounts, a covered financial institution's failure to maintain records identifying the owners of non-publicly traded foreign banks could be viewed as a violation of the requirements of 31 CFR 103.177.

For questions about this guidance, please contact FinCEN's Regulatory Helpline at (800) 949-2732 or your appropriate regulatory agency.

²¹ For purposes of the foreign shell bank prohibitions, a "correspondent account" is defined as an account established for a foreign bank to receive deposits from, or to make payments or other disbursements on behalf of, the foreign bank, or to handle other financial transactions related to such foreign bank. 31 CFR 103.175(d)(1)(ii).

²² See, 31 CFR 103.177.

²³ 31 CFR 103.177(a)(1)(ii).

²⁴ For purposes of 31 CFR 103.177, "owner" is defined at 31 CFR 103.175(l). Similarly, under the enhanced due diligence provisions of the correspondent account rule, the covered financial institution may need to identify the owners of foreign banks whose shares are not publicly-traded. See, 31 CFR 103.176(b)(3). An "owner" is defined for this purpose to include any person who directly or indirectly owns, controls, or has the power to vote 10 percent or more of any class of securities. See, 31 CFR 103.176(b)(3)(ii).

²⁵ See 31 CFR 103.177(a)(2).